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THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE,

epecially adapted to the home. The SUNDAY SENTINEL'S influence will be given in aid of the

Elevation and Advancement of Woman to the true position which is hers by virtue of natural justice.

Price, \$2 per year; twenty cents per month, delivered by carrier; five cents per copy.

The Sentinel.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

Tux circulation of the Sunday Times is greater than that of any other paper published on Sunday in this city or in Indiana -without any exception."--Times.

A very queer statement, indeed, in the face of the notorious fact that this paper gives away "acres" of advertising each Sunday for which it does not get one cent. The Sunday Sentinel's circulation is over double that of the Sunday Times-a very moderate statement of fact, and we are not driven to such straits, nor do we charter anday trains to carry 300 papers to Kokomo and sell less than one-third that number. Such, we are credibly informed, was the case at Kokomo and other towns visited by its abandoned special. This may be one way of inflating a bladder, but a bona fisde newspaper circulation is not built up by any such childish methods. This last attempt to lift itself into prosperity by "tugging at its boot straps" is as stupid and transparent a fraud as its last year's tabulated comparison of advertising contained in the city papers, and if persisted in will end as disastrously.

CLEAN the streets.

another column.

Do Nor trim maples trees at this season of

Our lady friends will find one of Jenny June's best and most interesting letters in

THE Telephone bill, as it passed the Legislature, will be found in full elsewhere in

this morning's paper. Do nor fail to read James Redpath on "The City of Many Nations" in to-day's issue. It

can not fail to interest and instruct. THE passage of the Telephone bill, alone, far more than compensates the people of the

State for the entire expense of the extra ses-As the champion of the rights and interests of the victimized business people of In-

diana, the Sentinel confesses to some exuberance of feeling this morning, with a couple of wicked monopoly scalps dangling THE victims of the telephone monopoly in

this city and throughout the State will please remember that the Sentinel was the only paper in this city with the interests of the people at heart and the courage to grapple with and expose a brace of monster

THE Mormon with his numerous wives is likely to have a hard time in the future. President Cleveland says he will do all he can to root out polygamy, and Secretary Lamar exclaims ditto, which means that one wife is enough for any man, except he be This looks reasonable to a man up a

Tur Detroit Free Press figures a majority for the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in Michigan of about 26,500, and for the Fusion candidates for Regents of the State University of between 19,000 and 20,-. 000. That sounds strange from a State that a few years ago was recognized as about as iron-bound as Vermont.

TAKING the world as a whole, yes, taking this favored land of America as a whole, a woman's work is more laborious to her than man's to him, and she shows the greater fortitude under it. She is more faithful to it. She has less belp in it from machinery. She has no machine, in fact, for which she must not after all supply the power.

Wno laid out the telephone monopoly? Why, the Sentine!! To its plain, pointing and fearless denunciation of the wrongs inflicted by this cormorant upon the business people of the city and State, is due the passage of the Williams Telephone bill, by which the business interests of Indians will be saved not less than \$50,000 per annum.

THE Pittsburg Pest we'l says, voicing therein all the people, that there is infinite pathos in General Grant's solicitude for othere during the last and painful hours of his life. With steady and undinching gaze he looks into the future, and with calm courage, the courage of a Christian's faith, be walks into the valley of the shadow of death. Said Dr. Douglas the other evening: "The General wants to go. He feels great weari- nual rental of \$20 for each set, making the so did my goats in value. I finally despaired ness and is troubled about the excessive de- annual tribute paid by these local compan- of keeping the wretches out of the fields. I mands as he thinks, that are made upon the les more than \$200,600. The cost of each set am satisfied now that some of them would,

the people in the country seemed to be his | \$200,000 annually. friends now," he answered, "Yes, and I have many friends on the other side," mean-

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND AND BUSSIA.

It seems simost impossible that war can be averted between Great Britain and Russis. The advance of General Komaroff and the striking of a hostile blow within the disputed territory by a Russian commander can be interpreted only in one way. His attack upon the Afghan troops near Penjdeh was deliberately planned and executed. His preterse was that he perceived menacing demonstrations in the camp of the A'ghans; but an excuse so flimsy is easily seen through by all the world, and England demands satisfaction in no uncertain tones. The capturing of Penjdeh places Herat in danger most critical, and a move so important has not been made by General Komaroff without the knowledge of the Czar. Already, according to St. Petersburg dispatches, "decorations and rewards have been conferred by telegraph on the Russian soldiers who took part in the battle with the Afghans." Russian Capital stating that Russia 63,000,000 gallons; 1881, 70,000,000 gallons; considers M. De. Giers' excuse for the attack | 1882, 73,000,000 gallons; 1883, 78,000,000 galupon the Afghans sufficient; that the Gov ernment upholds General Komaroff and will an increase of nearly one half in five years.

Such evidence is unmistakable. It points ale-increased from 344,000,000 gallons in plainly to the fact that Russia expects to ac | 1879, up to in 1880, 414 000,000 gallons; in complish her purpose; that an advance upon | 1881, 444,000,000 galions; 1882, 526,000,000 Herat has been decided upon. Russia's acquiescence in the plan of referring the ques- 19 600 600,000 gallons. Here is an increase of | were no hoopskirts; the blockade shut them tions at issue to the Joint Commission, accompanied as it was by a proposal to enlarge | the population has increased but one sixth. | millinery goods. The ladies were consethe area of territory involved in the dispute, is certainly indicative of a desire on her part | United States as saloon and bar-tenders exmerely to gain time. All agree that it will require sixteen days ere General Komaroff's 14,362. In 1880 there were over 68,000. Here reply can be received. At St. Petersburg the war feeling runs high and the war party predominates, the preparations going steadily

Gladstone in the House of Commons, so powerful and threatening, made a profound impression. The English lion is arousing himself. Lord Dufferin, in urging his Government to order an immediate advance of troops into Afghanisian, certainly understands the situation. Possession is more than "nine points" in war, and it behooves the British troops to be upon the ground as soon as

On our side of the water, we can well afford to sniff "the battle from afar. Though all good Christians deprecate the shedding of blood, and regret the coming of a conflict which will certainly involve a great loss of human life, as well as inevitably affect all Europe and most of Asia, yet can we endure a little prosperity however; and while the Eastern hemisphere is preparing for the shipping of vessels of war and for the marching of troops, the United States is preparing to furnish munitions and supplies, and vast quantities of grain and provisions. This will furnish a demand for unemployed labor and increase prices generally to the benefit of our people.

MONOPOLY RECEIVES A HINT. That was a worthy action of the Senate on yesterday which consummated a law compelling a reduction of the tolls of telephone companies operating in Indiana, These companies are a part and parcel of the American Bell Telephone Company, which latter is largely owned and controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the combination being a double-headed mo-

upon the people. A formidable pressure was brought to bear upon the Senators by American Bell Telephone and Western Union men and money. There is no question but that enorwould glady have been them to secure the defea of the Williams Telephone bill. Lawfert and lobbyists for days hung about the corridors of the Senate and the hotels of Senators. With its eye upon their movements, the Sentinel sounded a warning of their designs. The issue made by the Williams bill was a clearly defined one between monopoly and the people. The Senate, by a vote of 34 to

nopoly, imposing the meanest extortions

12, stood by the people and passed the bill. Representative Williams deserves a hearty "well done!" for having introduced the bill. and for his earnest following of it to its passage by the Senate. We congratulate the thirty-four members of the Senate who demonstrated their interest in the welfare of their constituents.

THE POWER OF CORPORATIONS. The Massachusetts Assembly has rejected a bill providing for the weekly payment of employes by corporations. It would be fer the accommodation and living ease of the employes to be paid weekly instead of monthly. On that point there are no two opinions. But it would not be for the consenience of the mill owners and manufacturers, and so the entirely fair measure was defeated. There may have been learned members of the legal profession, who held that to pay for labor as often as weekly, would be unconstitutional. Anyway, the corporations indicated to the Assembly how they desired it should act, and the members followed instructions. That is the usual way in New England Legislatures. The great manufacturing corporations bulldoze the voters and persuade the legislators by ways that are dark. Thanks be to the Giver of good gifts recent legislative events have demonstrated that it is not yet so in In-

TELEPHONE BUSINESS IN OHIO. The telephone business in our neighboring State seems to be quite as brisk and wealth- ty of meny. Those who oppose silver producing as in Indiana. The Legislature of money should have lived under it-there that State has been looking into and investi- was no silver in circu'ation-neither gold. gating the telephone companies doing busi- But of paper currency-whoopee! I had ness in Ohio. The committee who had the matter in charge say: "There are about ber to have had at any time since. I made twelve thousand complete sets of instru- it all off goats. When about ten ments in use in the State, all owned and con- years old my father gave me a flock of goats trolled by the American Bell Telephone on the plantation, conditioned on my keep-Company, of Boston. These instruments ing them out of the fields when crops were are leased to the local companies at an an- growing. As the war grew apace in vigor people who have to care for him, and he of instruments did not exceed \$3,35. On in- in some manner, have scaled a fence as high I they leave college.

struments which did not cost the Bell Comseain, when Dr. Newman remarked that "all | pany over \$40,000 the company receives over | my flock of over 100 at \$200 apiece.

"The Bell Company, before granting a franchise to a local company, exacts from in speculating in a rare delicacy at that thirty to thirty five per cent. of all stock of the local company using its instruments, and load of ealt some distance further South. from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the | When he returned his colored driver was gross earnings of all toll or extra territorial lines." The committee states that in its and unconscionable monopoly, and should desalt," he explained. In February, 1865 be restricted by legislation, or at least be | I paid \$600 for a pair of boots, and in March taxed upon the commercial value of its instruments; also that the Ball Company should be required to pay in addition to its instruments, a tax upon' its gross receipts."

READ THE FIGURES. It is a fact freighted with pain and evil forebodings that at the end of nearly a half century's battle with the monstrous evil, more liquor is consumed in the United States per man than when the battle began. The result is overwhelmingly in favor of the drinking side. In 1840 four gallons were consumed for every man, woman and child in America. In 1883 it was twelve gallons, and in 1884 nearly thirteen gallons. The consumption of distilled spirits in this coun-Also, reliable intelligence comes from the try in 1879 was 54,000,000 gallons; in 1880, lone; 1884, over 80,000,000 gallons. This is

gallons; 1883, 551,000,000 gallons; 1884, nearover one-half in five years. In the five years In 1870 the number of men engaged in the clusively (no grocery stores included), was is an increase of five-fold, while the populain consumption of liquor is not confined to America. In Berlin, where beer ought to England is losing no time in making mili- keep out whisky, whisky saloons are increastary and naval preparations, and the cry "to | ing three fold more rapidly than the populaevery 900 inhabitants. So throughout all Europe. European statesmen are becoming profoundly alarmed and are investigating

The fact that the drink bill of the United States last year was nearly one billion dollars may well challenge the best thought of

English consols were down yesterday to 94%, the lowest figure for ten years. In 1881 they were as high as 103. From 1853 to 1880 they did not cross the 100 mark until 1880, and since then have reached it every year, the usual range, however, being 97 and The war news had a great effect on all he European stock markets. There was almost a panic on the London Exchange. and Russian securities had a great tumble. In New York, on the contrary, the market for American stocks was strong, with advancing prices.

THE distress and destitution among the lower classes in England has not been as great within the past fifty years. Some startling articles have appeard in the papers describing the tremendous struggle for work in the East End of London. The country is dotted all over with men and women traveling from place to place in search of work or charity. They walk the streets, singing bymns, but not daring to beg for fear of th police-very willing, however, to accept pence, or even shillings, when offered.

PROFESSOR E. J. PHELPS is quoted as saying, in a recent lecture to one of his classes: shall hazard one remark on the subject divorce that will not be generally accepted. So long as divorce is allowed by law it is a matter that can never be adequately regulated. The only way is to abolish it. Cases may require a legal separation. I refer to the divorce that allows the parties to remarry. No divorce is allowed in South Carolina nor in the Catholic Church. Men can get along without it."

MES. GENERAL TOM THUMB WAS married on the 6th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, to Count Primo Magri The Count is another dwarf, who has been exhibited by Barnum and others. He was only counted as among the little ones. Probably no special harm will come from this marriage, but there is no good reason for perpetuating a race of dwarfs.

WAR DAYS IN THE SOUTH.

BY ROB ROY.

It is of the experiences behind the armies | still where I parted company with it. I propose writing. Of the field and camp we are now having abundant history in current iterature from notables on both sides. Let me tell something of the home life down South in those eventful days when all the men were soldiering. I shall not deal with the sadder phases of the period. I might tell of harrowing scenes of grief when news came from the front of fathers, sons and prothers having fallen, or of gallants who had gone out in splendid manhood returning cripples for life. I will not speak of the prevalence of mourning apparel, though I recall once seeing more than a score of ladies of my native village at prayer meeting, when every one was in solem black. These scenes and sorrows were common, alike to the South and North: let them go without further recital.

"To mourn a mischief that is dead and gone, Is a sure way to bring new mischief on." Looking back upon the vivid war canvas. one who was then in the South can see in the background some deserting figures. In one respect the Confederate Government was par excellence the superior of any that ever set up to do business; it permited no scarcimore of that at fourteen than I remem-

as the Washington monument. So I sold

A neighbor who had lost an arm at the first Manassas, being out of service, engaged period-salt. He accompanied a two-mule cracking his whip over three mules instead of two. "Golly! De boss had to buy anudier judgment the Bell Company is an imperious | mule to help haul back de money he got fur \$1,300 for a spring suit. One as good now can be bought for \$13. It was a great time for sellers. Any could dispose of anything he had, and almost at his own price. Capitalists were the most discontented persons. Almost every man having all the money he wanted, few had anything to exchange for money. Creditors preferred renewals of notes to payment of them, but debtors were looking up liabilities to settle them. Perhaps one reason for there being so much money in the homes was the very little shopping done by ladies. Dry goods stores were not the gorgeous establishments they now are. Silks, satins, yelvets and laces were entirely out of fashion and out of stock. In the latter menths of the war a girl in a new calico dress was the envy of her friends. When a marriage was to occur, the prospective bride conferred with her chosen maids as to the stripes or checks in which her wedding (cotton) dress should be woven by The consumption of malt liquor-beer and | the hand loom, Linens, muslins and the finer shirtings and sheetings were about as scarce as dress goods. Hosiery and gloves were the exclusive products of knitting needles in the hands of the ladies. There out from the South, as it did corsets and quently never so elaborately attired as we now see them, but, as I recall them, they appeared fully as charming. To the wounded in the hospitals perhaps no fairer visions have ever since come to their fancies than tion increased but one half. This increase the homespun attired gentle ones who visited their couches with food prepared by their own hands, with flowers their only

The closing of Southern ports preventing arms' will be as welcome to her people as to tion; in 1866 there was one whisky saloon importations from the tropics, coffee was the Russians. The warlike speech of Mr. for every 2,000 inhabitants; in 1876 one for soon an unknown article. The sorghum sugar and syrup, but the travesties on another sweet parched rye, potato chippings parched quite brown, while another would prefer a mixture of the two. The rye devotees punned upon having ry-e instead of Rio coffee. For tea, sassafras took the place of Oolong. But the people became accustomed to these slops, drinking them with an air of satisfaction suggesting that the benefits supposed to be derived ftom the genuine beverages are only imagin-

> The family, at home, as a rule was uncom plaining whatever the deprivation, remem bering that the members of it at the front were even more poorly supplied. There were thousands and thousands of households composed only of women and children, fathers, husbands and brothers being in the army. But the devoted colored servants were safe protectors, and there was no lawessness. No language is too strong for characterizing the noble behavior of the colored people in those days. On many a plantation a negro was intrusted with the sole direction of affairs. Scarcely less than the anxiety of wife and children of the master, was that of the servants to hear how he had fared when a battle had been reported, and I recall an incident at the grave of one whose remains had been brought home from a Virginia battle ground, when more than fifty negroes he owned, were manifesting seemingly as poignant grief as the children of the de-

In reviewing the situation from 1862 to April, 1865, the wonder grows how the paople of the South kept up courage for continuing the war. They had the greatest diffi culty in keeping the armies supplied, and during the last twelve months of the conflict the arms of thousands of soldiers, especially of State troops, were about as serviceable as would have been Chinese fire crackers. Governor Brown, of Georgia, had a brigade of militia armed with pikes-a wooden staff six feet long and the size of a spade handle, with an iron spear kead on one end. At Griswoldville, Gasthe Confederate Government established an armory, where guns and pistols with castiren barrels were made. I had a large, muzzle-loading six shooter made there. One day I took aim at a mark and pulled trigger. Every barrel of the concern went off almost simultaneously. Before it had stopped smoking I was a hundred yards away and still running. If some one else has not picked it up the Griswoldville pistol is lying

There was here and there a man of "conscription age," who could not be persuaded nor pulled into military service. These were usually subjected to harsh criticism, particularly from ladies whose kinsmen were in the ranks. One restive under comments upon his shirking the front, addressed a circular letter to his critics, in which he plead: "It is solely out of regard for our own soldiers that I do not volunteer. In a battle I would be just as apt to shoot them as to shoot the Yankees. I am so near sighted I can not tell my grandmother from an umbralla at a distance of ten feet."

There was another case of a devout bu simple-minded church-goer who was reprimanded by his minister for having said the Confederacy would not succeed because there were too many guns against it.

"I am astonished at you, brother," said the parson. "Knowing that we have the promise that the right shall prevail; knowing that for three years prayers have been going up from churches and firesides all over the South, and knowing our cause is right, bow dare you talk thus? Have you no faith in prayer?"

"O, yes, I have faith in prayer," was an wered-"that is, in the strongest prayers. Now, we believe we are right-that's so-but then the Yankees believe they are right too, and while we have been praying down here, the Yankees have been praying up there. And the prayers of the Yankees outnumber our prayers as much as Yankee gnns outnumber our guns; so both in praying and shooting they have the advantage of us and will therefore overpower us."

Continued in next Sunday's Sentinel.

Education—something the boys get after

PERSONALS.

MRS. PAMELKA, of Chatfield, Minn., has

reached her 105th year. JAY GOULD has two sticks of peppermint candy placed each morning on his office

For the first time in twelve years Washington society possesses a Vice President's

DR. MARY WALKER now declares she will never marry. Young men, come out of the

MINISTER FOSTER, at Mr. Bayard's urgent request, will return to Spain, sailing on the

THE new Secretary of the Navy will prove a Roach exterminator, and the navy badly

Miss Bayand, the bright daughter of Secretary of State Bayard, is one of the best horsewomen in Washington.

SENATOR BAYARD is reported to be a good

boxer, a great pedestrian, and a loyer of beatrical performances. THE great grandnieces of President Madison are conducting a little private school

near Orange Court House, Va. THE youngest member of the New York Cotton Exchange is a lad of fifteen, and the cldest a veteran of eighty-two. The two are great friends.

THERE are twepty persons whose gifts to colleges aggregate over \$23,000,000. Three of these rich men-Stephen Girard, John Hopkins and Asa Packer-gave over \$14.-

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, the author of one of the most popular books of the time, has been obliged to make a public appeal for help. He is poor and in distress, and has no way to get money.

Twenty two daughters at the present moment live with their father, George Riddle, Esq., in Carroll County, Missouri. Also eight widows of the nine deceased sons of the late Captain Cook, of Hartford, still sur-

PROMINENT people on the sick list: General Grant, ex-Secretary Frelinghuyeen, John Kelly, New York! William V. McGrath, ex-President Arthur, John J. O'Brien, Hon. Malcom Hay.

MISS KATHERINE BAYARD presides in her father's house when Mrs. Bayard is unable to do so. The Attorney General, Mr. Gariand, is represented by his mother, Mrs. Hubbard, and his fifteen-year-old daughter, Miss Daisy Garland.

A FOURTH husband was secured on Tues day by Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Hunt Armstrong, of Louisville, who for a generation has been known as the most beautiful woman in the South. The latest acquisition is G. F. Louns, a wealthy and cultured gentleman, seventy years of age. Bishop Mo-Closkey, who usually does the lady's marry ing bysiness, was on hand in good form.

WOMEN WE READ ABOUT.

MISS ADA SWEET considers Mr. Grover Cleveland a sour old bachelor. THE Empress of Austria owns a circus, but

is not otherwise a showy woman. THE Duchess of Norfolk has the finest rubies in the world, exclusive of crown

MRS. MASON, once the wife of Charles Sumner, has taken up a permanent residence in

MISS JENNIE PRATT, of Chattanooga, is governess in the family of President Barrios, of autemala.

MISS WARDEN is going to dramatize her 'House on the Marsh," and play the heroine part herself.

MISS EVELYN AMES, daughter of Lieut inant Governor Ames, is regarded by people of musical culture as the finest amsteur planist

MARION CEAWFORD, the novelist, has writ-

ten a new book entitled 'Zoroaster, the

Prophet." the scene of which is laid in MRS. HENDRICKS, who is noted for her good work, has already made a visit of practical charity among the Washington poor. She has

no sympathy for hungry place-hunters. A Rationale of Punishment.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 9.—Ten years ago, in a lecture befor the Philosophical Society of Chicago, I advanced some views on the subject of "Punishment" that had not been brought forward up to that time, and which were considered not only extreme, but impracticable. Since then, some of the ideas then expressed have taken shape to some exnt, and are being practically tested in th State Prison at Elmira, in New York. They have proved to be not only practical, but, so far, have been successful in the way of reformation of evil-doers beyond the hope of the most sanguine. Like all experiments it is in a stage of uncertainty, and its practice must suggest such course of action, from time to time, as the results growing out of the course followed for the time being indicates to be necessary, or best, or plausible, and so learn as trials succeed each other.

I laid down certain propositions as principles, and insisted that we must be governed by them, and they admitted of no compro mise. It may not be uninteresting to readers of the Sentinel to give the matter some thought. Sooner or later civilization will recognize the necessity of governing the regulations for disposing of offenders by these principles.

Their statement led to the assertion that

there are only two ways to deal with those who disturb the public order. The first is restraint, the second is education; but restraint must come first and the education must be given while under restraint. If education fails, the perpetual restraint becomes a necessity and a duty. (By restraint I mean necessary confinemeent preventing eccape.) The idea of punishment can not enter into it at all originally; and secondarily, only as one of the aids to preserve discipline while under restraint. Our theory has been that we must punish offenders, but a'l provisions for the purpose must look to the reformation of the offender and not to the vindication of justice. There can be no reform by means of punishment. In fact, punishment by itself precludes reform. We put a man in prison, feed and clothe him, teach him a trade, and at the end of a fixed period turn him loose regardless of the fact as to his being better or worse in his disposition to observe the public order. If

he is still disposed to violate it bave taught him discipline, caution, eadurance, industry, and given him skil as an artisan, all enabling him to be more dangerous to the peace and good of society. And this is called punishment. Its effect has made him more vengeful, and instead of regarding it as punishment he treasures the memory of it to make him more ready to prey on the order loving part of his fellow men.

Let it be known and understood that the person who disturbs the public order, when charged and committed, will be taken out of the society of free men and be shut up like sny other dangerous criminal. That unless they learn to observe the rights of others and keep within the limits of the law they will be kept shut up, be made to labor and pay the cost of keeping them, and can not again have personal liberty; that there is no compromise, no pardon, no middle ground. That no question of punishment enters into it at all, but it is simply to behave them-selves properly, or go aside from the rest of the community; go under restraint, and maintain order and industry, these under all the force necessary to compal it. Let them understand this and they are going to be more cautions They will study more to resist evil tendencies and inclinations. They will seriously try to avoid coming within the chances leading to such an end. Many are criminal and disorderly by nature. There are many very able people, with great vital and intellectual force and little or no moral force to govern the intellectual. They may be refined or bental. Many are impulsive with no svil intent, but they lack caution, and are often thrown before an impulse they do not resist Many are ignorant and offend through ignorance. Many are born among offenders and babiluated to wrong with no natural mentality tending to it. Many are weak-minded and yet no tools, and are easily led, persuaded or scared into doing Offenders can not be separately considered

by the law in the first steps. The only

nestion it can ask is, "are they offenders?"

If they are, restraint must follow. When

under restraint the law begins the work of education. They are classified. Their mental tendencies and balance are ascertained. They are put into companies in such selections as are most likely to effect the best results. They are taught to labor. A system of education begins and is conducted with a view to develop the latent or defective forces. curb and too prominent animal vicious tendencies, and enable as far as possible to comprehend that observance of order is best, and why it is best. To understand that no liberty or personal gain can be permitted, without obedience to aw, and that with that obedience they will be best off. It there is intellect enough to enable the person to learn this, and mora anchorage enough in the character of the individual to hold them faithful to and endeavor to practice it, they can be sent out on trial, under surveilance, to make stated reports to designated officers at any determinate period wherever they may be, and at longer periods to report to the manager or chief of the department, subject to arrest and return at any time if they relapse into evil doing. While under restraint punishment considered, and as such come in. Then it is punishment, and it can not occur anywhere else. (The word has no meaning other connection as to criminals. Deprivation of privileges, or infliction of pain for violation of rules. Governments must be like nature where they can. Nature deals with facts as they are. Government must leave charity, sympathy, mercy, and all the isms and emotions out of the case. It is immaterial who or what the person is, or wby the person is as he or she is. If they are criminal in conduct, the order observing part of community must put them beyond the power of injury to the public. Personal considerations come in afterward, not before. If they can be cured of their criminal tendencies by education, they can become one of the order-observing community. If they con not, they must still be kept harmless. It is not a question of punishment at all. It is not a question of reformation. But the question is, what is best for humanity in reation to those among it who seek to overthrow or disregard the public order? In cases of other public evils we act on the plan here referred to. We ignore it in case of crimin-C. H. RESVE.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE. Proceedings of the Forty-Second Session in

Convention at New Castle. Special to the Sentinel.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 11 .- The Bishop called the session to order, and a season of prayer, seriptural reading and song was enjoyed until 9

On motion of T. Stabler the following committee on the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was appointed: J. W. Lowery, C. H. Brown, J. Len-

On motion the same committee was appointed or the Woman's Home Missionary Society. J. H. Ford read the report of the stewards on portionment of the preachers' aid fund. W. S. Birch moved to adopt the rules of the last conference governing the distribution of the fund The Bishop called Isave W. Singer, A. C. Gruber, M. S. Martle, T. D. Tharpe, L. E. Knox, George M.

William M. Stranahan, A. A. Pittinger and J. B. Alleman, composing the class entitled The Bishop addressed the class at length, exlaining fully the nature of the disciplinary ques tions which were answered by the class, and all who were not already deacons were elected to

Neal, E. L. Albertson and Thomas M. local preachers, were elected deacons L. Wilcock, Jacob S. Foster and J. S. West, local deacons, were elected elders Dr Martin, President of DePauw University. dressed the conference and read the report of the Committee on Education. The report con-

We recommend for adoption the following Resolved. That as a conference we pledge ourselves anew to carry out our obligations and do our part toward securing the success of this great "2 That we will aid in collecting and transtting to the Treasurer, Colonel John W. Ray, at Indianapolis, the sums that may be due in our That we will keep the interests of the university before our people and friends and encour age the attendance of students seeking instrucin the highest departments of advanced

4. That Judge James A. I. Mitchell be re-That T. Stabler and A. E. Mahin be elected That it be the duty of these visitors to make a written report to this conference at its next auuual session of the condition, wants, etc., of our

university Arrested for Forgery-Suit to Break a

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 11 .- A report received in this city last evening from Kentland, Ind., says that Robert B. Ball, of this city, is under arrest for forgery, and held at that place to await examination. Robert Ball is the son of the late Peter Sall and nephew of Owen Ball, the wholesale grocer, and was known by everybody as a genial and industrious young man. He is said to have oated money and forged checks on his relatives ons, at which he has been caught at last. He presented a check for \$2 at the Citizen's Loan and Discount Kentland, in which he was tracked by a gentleman named Cotton, who had perfect con dence in him. He was caught about a day after-ward and taken to the Kentland Jail. where he is now confined. His relatives have settled several of his affairs of this kind before, and which have always been kept quiet. Ball has a wide family connection, and his relatives move in the highest cles. The cause of his downfall is attributed resterday entered a suit in the Circuit Court to set as'de the will of the late Mary Ann Oller, claim-

ing the latter was of unsound mind at that time and that the will was made under undue influence of interested parties.

Case of Poisoning-Death of an Aged Lady.

MUNCIE. Ind., April 11 .- At an early hour yes terday morning, William Bruckner, of this city. arose and prepared breakfast, of which him-self and wife then partook. In a very few minutes after, the wife

with short intervals of quiet until 2 o'clock this morning, when she died. Medical all found no difficulty in diagnosing the case, and stated that symptoms were those resulting from stated to friends that her husband had prepared the deadly drug in the cup of coffee which she drank. It is stated, however, as coming from him that she prepared the poison intending to give it to ber husband, and by mistake drank it herself. The Coroner's investigation resulted in the statement that he death was due to poison, but by whose hands is not yet determined, since all the evidence has not yet been taken. Though there is strong evidence of Buck. ner's guilt, he has not yet been arrested. Their e relations wer- very stormy and intellectors. Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, wife of Adam Wolfe, one of the first citizens of this city and among the wealthlest of the State, died at her home yester day morning at the age of seventy-three years. The funeral will occur from the residence to-morrow, and will be attended by large numbers of people. Her daughters, Mrs. Jason Wilson, of Marien, and Mrs. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, and

their husbands are present to pay a last sait tribute of love to their departed mother NEVADA CONQUERS. Stupendous Ovation to the American Song

Bird at Chicago, CHICAGO, April II.-Quite a scene occurred at the Exposition Operatic Hall last night, as an out come of the feeling between Italian contingent thousand present, representing the wealth and, culture of Chicago, Nevada being recalled several

Arditi refused to start the orchestra; Nevada in sisted; the audience rose en masse and cheered her franticilly: Arditi waved the baton for the scenery to be changed, but the audience would not have it.

Finally Arditisuccumbed. The audience again ose and cheered Nevada for reveral seconds. At the close of the opera at 1 o'clock her dressing-room was besieged by ladies and gentlemen, who extended sympathy and encouragement. Nevada spoke freely and strong yof what she termed Patti's influence in the organization.

Six Fast Iron Cruisers Ordered. PHILADELMHIA, April 11 -An order for six fest ceived in this city Thusday. These vessels are nominally ordered by private gentlemen, just as they might order steam yachts, but they will be for sale when completed, and the offers of only one European government will be entertained. and it is thought that that government will be sisted on, namely, nineteen knots of speed and a coal carrying capacity for twenty-five days, steamer and buoyancy for three steel rifled cannon of large calibre. The Esmeralds is regarded by the prospective owners of these vessels as the highest type of war vessel that floats. It was built for Chill in England by Sir William Armitrons, and is a boat of 4,003 ons. The six vessels to be built on her model will not exceed 2,200 tons in size, and will not have an ounce of unnecessary plating upon them. The syndicate of capitalists interested in this scheme believe in making money by selling ships, just as their colleagues in the grain and produce business hope to improve their c ing the struggling Nations, and hold that provisions are quite as much contraband of war as hips. The keels for these vessels will be laft .

Senator Sherman's Speech to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, April 11 -Senator John Sherman, Chamber of Commerce, visited that body to-day and made a short speech. He congratulated the not an unmixed evil. | Laughter. | Proceeding in locular vein, he said an opportunity was now iven to see the books and count the money and he had no doubt the money would all be found there or preperly accounted for. If this ut, as it found them when it came in, it will be [Laughter.] Resuming a serious tone he said he believed the head of the present administration meant to conduct the affairs of the Government honestly, and on a business basis. [Ap-In closing he said we needed more bud ress and less politics, and that it was the duty of ousiness men to see to it that all affairs of the National, State and city Governments were conducted with honesty and fidelity.

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, April 11.-The weekly bank state-

ment shows the following changes: \$1,570,100 230 9 0 1,279,275 Bankers now hold \$48,105,125 in excess of legal

requirements Illinois Senatorship. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.-Fourteen Seustors and thirty-seven Representatives were present in

the joint assembly. Morrison received 19, Black

2. Streeter 2. Logan 2. REDUCING THE TOLLS.

The Telephone Bill Passes the Senate -Full Text of the Measure

The Telephone bill, for the passage of which the Sentinel has made such a determined fight within the past few days, passed the Senate yesterday afternoon, and now wants the Governor's signature only to become a law. The measure was one in the interest of the people against corporations and monopolists, and in following the unpreudiced advice of the Sentinel the Senate has acted wisely as well as contributed to the interest of the people whom its members are elected to serve. The measure will annually save to the people of Indiana thonsands of dollars, and yet insure to the company interested a measure of profit in excess of that which is made in any business i which the people generally are engaged.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of Indiana that no individual company or corporation, now or hereafter, own ng, controlling or operating any telephone line n operation in this State shall be allowed to charge, collect or receive as rental for the use of such telephones a sum exceeding \$3 per month Where two or vidual company or corporation. more telephones are rented by one individual company or corporation the rental per menth for each telephone so rented shall not ex-

Sec. 2. Where any two cities or villages are connected by wire operated or owned by any individual company or corporation the price for the use of any telephone for the purpose of conversation between such cities and villages shall not exceed fifteen cents for the first five minutes, and for ach additional five minutes no sum exceeding five cents shall be charged, collected or received. Sec. 3. Any owner, operator, agent or othe person who shall charge, collect or receive for the ne of any telephone any sum in excess of the

pr blic offience, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25. The Virginia Avenue Fountain.

The meeting of the citizens interested in

the project to erect a fountain at the end of Virginia avenue met last night in accordance with the call of the committee having the matter in charge, and a full discussion of the situation was had. It was fically decided to proceed with the matter and have the fountain erected on the plans adopted by the committee. A number of parties have subscribed to the fund, but have not raid in their subscriptions. These are re quested to come forward and pay their sul scriptions at once, as the money must be paid in before the work can go on, and as it will require all the funds subscribed to meet the demand, the gentlemen who have the matter in charge have denated their services. and should not be required to go to each subscriber to the fund personally and sek for the amount pledged. It is to be hoped that no one will stand . it the way of the successful prosecution of th matter, as all will enjoy the fruits thereof, and the fountain once erected will be cred itable to the enterprise of the citizens in that part of the city for many years.

The latest riddle out: Why was my baby's last attack of croup like this pare graph? Because it was very short an nded with that wonderful cure, Dr. Ball';